Business Motices.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for July 14.

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this THE NEW-YORK

Week contains the following:

1. EDITORIALS: Political Aspects; Another Shot in the Locier, Rejected Addressors; Sectionalism; Sectionalism of the South; From Servatopol, tionalism of the South; From Servatopol, the Care of Silver;" "Victor Gal-

H .. POETRY: " The Cave of Silver;"

HI. TWO NEPHEWS. V. POLITICAL INTELLIGE SCE: New York; Penn-

VI..CENTRAL AMERICA. VII. CUBA.

VIII .. THE FOUTH PACIFIC COAST.

IX .. AU TILALIA. X. THE STATE OF EUROPE: Letter from Our Cor-respondent, A. P. C., describing the principal events

in Europe.

XI. AFFAIRS IN FRANCE: A Letter from Our Paris

XII. THE SACK OF KERTCH.

XVI.FEOM EVASTOPOL.

XIV.AN INJURED HUSEAND IN IRELAND.

XV. REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and conspisaous form the latest and most important events that have transpired in the City and United States.

XVII..STATE CENSUSES.

XVIII..STATE CENSUSES.

XVIII..NOTES OF WESTERN TRAVEL: From Chicago to Toronto by the Collingwood Route; Letter from Payard Taylor. XIX..AN AMERICAN'S VISIT TO AN ENGLISH UNI-

XX .. LIPE IN ICARIA. XXI.. ANOTHER MATT. WARD MURDER.

XXII.. CURIOUS SLAVE CASE.

XXII... CURIOUS SLAVE CASE.

XXIII.. WHAT WAS EXPECTED BY THE SOUTH FROM
THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

XXIV.. THE OUTRAGE ON GOV. REEDER.

XXV.. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. eper vegren copies, \$12. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter in the Publication Office this morning. Price 61 cents.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1855.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In the complete the control of the control of

is to be sent-arrays measure wishing their Post-Office ad-Solsecthers to The Tribune wishing their Post-Office, dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent deligitection of Tue Tribune. Subscribers whiting to have the direction of Tue Tribune changed, must sufe the old address as well as the new.

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At last the Court of Claims is organized. It can hardly fail to save a vast deal of time to claiments, to say nothing of the expensive Congressional lobbying hitherto so disgracefully common.

John N. Tucker, recently tried for the murder of his child, and sent to the State Asylum as a lunstic, excaped from the Asylum on Wednesday. Thus far he has not been heard of.

to Liverpool. A meeting to further the matter was held yesterday.

Our readers will find in our columns this morning several communications touching the condition of things in Kansas. The one-giving an account of the ruffianty attack of Stringfellow upon Gov. Reeder will be perused with interest. The trial of McCrea, or such portions of it as have been furnished, will also command

It is useless to disguise the fact that an effort is being made to crush the friends of Freedom in Kansas. They are to be murdered or driven from the territory. Every individual there who has the courage to express himself hostile to Slavery is a marked man and is hunted down as an enemy. Indeed men are not allowed to remain in a neutral position. They must yield obedience to the mandates of Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. or they are unsafe in their persons and property. Gov. Reeder is no Abolitionist: it is even doubtful if he is in favor of making Kansas a Free State. Still, he is not exempt from assault. As we understand his position, he simply asks for the settlers the privilege of framing their own laws; in other words, he is in favor of the "Squatter Sover-"eignty" doctrine gounciated by Gez. Cast. But he is not permitted to occupy that ground. He must surrender himself body and soul to the Slave Power or Stringfellow will strive to drive him from the country. We shall see how far the border ruffian will succeed.

THE OLD STORY.

At a meeting of street-cleaners of this City the street sweeping machine has been formally dencunced as bostile to the poor man. Here is

the venerable felly once more! In looking at the history of the Mechanic Arts we find that the chief inventions which have benefited maskind and tended to equalize conditions have been assailed very often by mobs destroying machinery and threatening or inflicting personal violence on the inventors. Looms, engines, brickmaking machines, presses, steam saw-mills, steamboats even, have been so attacked. The Flewish inventors in England were objects of popular vengeance; the steambeat in Spain was deemed God-defying; and coming to our own country, we find brickyards the scenes of notable riots when laborabbreviation first sought a place in them. The treedom, however, of any nation is always in the ratio of its labor-saving machinery. Take away the machinery of England, and the people, now so advancing as to have secured an unstamped Press, would relapse into the condition of the serfs of the Edwards and Henrys. On the Continent the traveler cannot fail to observe that in those districts where the people are the most besofted, impoverished and down-trodden, there is the clumsiest machinery for all the ordinary and extracidinary business of life. We have seen at Cologue forty-two men occupied upon a pile-driving machine, which did clumsily the same work that a machine tended by a man and a boy exccutes adroitly in this country. So, too, in the fields wretched plews and other farming utensils, which without figure of speech are about the same as those used in the time of the Casars, prevent the peasant from rising to the dignity of a farmer. So completely ignorant are the people who employ these antiques of HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-The first surgeons of any better, and so soul-married to their use, that they stoutly refuse new things. We have even known a case in France where a flax machine was rejected, the ante-Homeric plan of beating flax between an upper and a nether stone being preferred. The consequence of this is that the peasants are kept at next to starvation wages. and poverty being close upon slavery, they are used by Napoleons and Alexanders as conscript-

> It may be set down as the highest axiom of political science, and one which overrides all the wisdom of The Federalist or the Constitution, that without the habitual dominance of laborsaving machinery over crude hand labor, individual and general liberty is impossible. It is the denial of this great truth that has kept the Southern portion of this country in such miserable inferiority to the Northern-a community of a few masters and many slaves. In proof of

serfs, to be destroyed to swell Imperial glory.

this take the following from among thousands of similar confessions in the Southern Press: "Very few persons, either at home or abroad, have an idea of the immense water-power of Richmond, and its capacity to become a great manufacturing town. Pattusen, whose water power is one of the best known and most appreciated, may be selected to compare with Richmond. Patterson has a fall of 66 feet capable of being used three times; the amount of cubic feet of water per second is thirty, or an average of two and a half feet of head, discharged from the side of the forebay, the bottom of the aperture being three feet. It is estimated that one square foot drawn in this way is count to a thirteen-horse power, so that in this way is equal to a thirteen-horse power, so that the horse-power may be put down at 1,170. Counting 223 spindles to a horse-nower, Patterson has only water-power sufficient to drive 271,231 spindles, or their equivalent. The James River, at this city, was gauged by Mr. E. Gill in 1849, and the discharge found to be 2,444 cubic feet per second. The fall of the first three miles is 81 feet. Adopting the same rule as for Patniles is \$1 feet. Adopting the same rule as for Pat-erson, allowing three falls of 20 feet each, and admitting the average head of two and a half feet, an aper-ture of 12 square inches will discharge 8 cubic feet per second, which will make the James River power, at And yet a law to guard them with protecting

its lowest stage, equal to 2 673,375 spindles. When to this water-power is added Richmond's inexhaustible supply of fuel, and the capacity of Virginia to produce the finest wool, all will agree that Richmond ought to be one of the greatest wool manufacturing towns in the Union."

The ignorance of the whole laboring population of the South of labor-saving machinery, and the scarcely inferior ignorance of the same on the part of their masters, evolve such extraordipary confessions as this-the boundless and inviting forces of nature overlooked, and the rawest manual work taking their places.

Of a piece with this is the effort made by the streets weepers of this City to prevent the beneficent work of street-sweeping much nes. These poor misguided persons forget that all progress is simply the aids which ingenuity affords to men, thus giving them leisure to think and study and better determine their rights and duties. If they have not this leisure they cannot be free. No branch of industry, then, is to be excused from this great law. The cant about depriving needle and washer-women of their bread by the introduction of machine labor, is equally idle with that of our street-sweeping friends. All trades must be measured by the same law, so that society at large may have the benefit. That there may be temporary cases of hardship growing out of the substitution of machine for band labor is not to be doubted, but what are these compared to the general good? If we are to stop at one improvement, why not stop at all ? Nay, why not cut off at a blow all the badly advised. Their case is not, however, a hard one. Theirs is not skilled labor. It is simply such as may be exercised without peparation in the factory and on the farm. Any attempt to prevent progress from having its sway in the great work of keeping this City clean and free from pestilence will fail. Threats, too, of vengeance at the ballot box, such as we base in this instance, are but a repetition of the old forms of violence which have attended the history of inventions, and which have always recoiled against the mistaken evil-doers.

A WORD TO FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS.

We see with dismay the foreign born population, who have many of them acquired here an independence which their own country refused, among the most clamorous enemies of the Temperance Law, on the plea that it violates personal rights and personal liberties, the dignity of man and so-forth. We would not willingly speak with severity, much less in bitterness or with injustice, against those who, seeking a field of labor in our land, have already become citizens, or purpose to do so. But the wigency of the case demands earnest admonition and reproof, and some few home truths to set everybody in his right place on this question.

The Temperance Law in this and other States

is the result of the decision of majorities inspired by an ardent and deep moral conviction. It is a law loyally enacted and in harmony with the only true and logical principles of selfgovernment. It is therefore obligatory on every honest citizen, so long as it is not rescinded by the legislative power or palsied by the decision of legal courts. Well-organized self-governing societies can only exist where each individual sacrifices his savage-like egotism, or what demagegues are fond of calling rights, for the benefit of the community, as expressed by the legally constituted organ of its will. We are constantly warned in this Temperance question to beware of adopting the European theory and murdering popular rights:-but we must not confound terms. Rights are destroyed in Eu rope; but as a compensation, the rulers, especially on the continent, with an affluent indulgence, permit their subjects to get drunk to their heart's centent, and to degrade themselves into debased brutes. Is it not sickening, then, to hear this beastly bawling about the violation of their "rights," uttered by men who knew not the value of rights and never enjoyed any until they landed on American soil? Is it not disgusting to bear men cavil at a law legally and democratically enacted, and threaten to resist its lawful administration, who in France or Germany some short time since bowed with respectful humility before each petty officer of police and submitted daily in quiet and meekness to each Commissaire or Captain of the squad ? At the whim of any of these underlings dressed in a little brief authority they could be arrested and imprisoned. To such they opened not only their pantries and cellars, but their private drawers and writing-desks, without a murmur of opposition. Their most intimate correspondence could be seized, read and inquired into-their private and family affairs becoming thus literally investigated and divulged. The agent who has the power to do all this acts not by virtue of a law enacted by and in the name of the people, but through an order issued by some superior officer. Such is the real condition of personal rights on the Continent; while the Irish are perpetually assuring us, through the press and speeches, that the only right extended to them in their own country is the right to starve. Such is a true, picture of what both submitted to in their respective fatherlands-but few comparatively being political refugees. Yet, forsooth, here their wrath is aroused, and their fury turned against the decision of a conscientious and enlightened majority, trying to raise them to the dignity of manhood, and to enable them to secure more easily and with greater speed an honorable and ind pendent position by disabling them from squandering their hard-won earnings in grogshops, lager-beer saloons, and the brawls of which these are so prolific. They curse with foolish fatuity that delivering enactment which will put a stop to immorality, destitution and crimethose fiends which ever dog the steps of intemperance and carousal-and which will make them parents to their children in the true and sublime meaning of that sacred duty. By this law they will be enabled to spend in the education of their children that money which would otherwise find its way to some poison-seller's till. Any one acquainted with the state of degradation of the masses of Europe knows well, and none know better than the foreign population, that Intemperance is the root of all wretchedness. From the daughters of imporerished drunkards the brothel is supplied and that army of prostitutes recruited which counts by hundreds of thousands in foreign states. Even many of the girls of respectable parents, if the source of their fall were traced. would be found to have lost their innocence in

lager-beer parties, public dances, inns, "tanzbo-

den," and such half-drunken scenes of revel.

hand from falling into these abysses which on every side yawn around them, is decried by the foreign-bern population as an invasion of sacred

We sincerely trust that those to whom we rights! address these words in a spirit of severe kindness, may come to a sense of what they owe themselves and what they owe their children, and spare us and the better part of the American community the sickening spectacle of human beings contending with all their might for the reign of drunkenness and the preservation of the beastly and criminal consequences which attend it.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Fer many years India held to England simply the relation of a pasture-ground on which younger sons were sent to fatten, and needy peers and politicians were doomed to rich exile for heir ruined fortunes. Fat places were freely sold for otes by candidates, and often for money by elected Directors of the East India Company. During the long reign of Lord Melville as President of he India Board, Scotland obtained that footing which she has so firmly maintained, and many of her bankrupt families were recruited and saved "just by a bonnie berth" from the great Lundas. There was hardly a laird in Scotland who had not a "wee bit o' a bairn" in some of these bonnie berths. Scarce a vessel sailed or India which was not crowded with tartans, high check bones and red hair. An ap-.....r was 100ked on as Aladdin's cave. Wealth was acquired there with almost as mary-llous rapidity as in our country, with this difference-that what is attained here by enterprise and industry was in India won by plunder. There are many romantic examplesfrom the great Cilve, founder of the noble and wealthy house of Lord Powis, down to Sic James Hogg-in which ragged, adventurous boys have in a few years been borne on her rich tide to fame and fortune. Sometimes, like the rotten boroughs of England. India was the means of giving to the world mer who in the field of literature have adorned or benefited their time. In India the good old sentinel, Joe Hume, acquired that independence which enabled him to guard with such patient and unwearying toil the product of the people's sweat. In India, as member of the council, the salary of which is fifty thousand dollars a year, Macaulay amassed that wealth which enables him, without those hard struggles with the demen of poverty which are too often the lot of literary life, to lend to history the beauty of romarce and enshrine in magnificent periods the story of his country. This peaceful sacking is now all over. The good old days of plunder are gone by. Monopoly has been shorn of half her fat proportions, and fortunes can only be made in India as elsewhere, with the sweat of brain or brow. The ignorance of market prices smong the sugar and indigo planters in the upper and country districts, which made them the prey of European myrchants, is now entirely removed, and the quotations are as quickly conveyed and as knowingly scauned by the natives as by certain wild animals of our own Wall-street jungle. The population have many of them, too, caught the civilization of their conquerors, and are contending against them with their own weapons in the field of law and physic. There are many native lawyers of singular ability, and some medical practitioners (surgety is forbidden by caste) of eminent at-

tainments. Much of this improved tone and extension of intelligence is due to a "Young Bengal" party which has recently arisen. They are Brahmin Hindoos," though Angio-Saxon in politics and iterature. They are of superior attainments, refined, and ambitious of acquiring knowledge and spreading its elevating influences, while they retain their caste a violation of which would entail a forfeiture of property and cast them as Pariahs at the feet of their race. They have strong Christian tendencies, speak with iter contempt of the barbarous national belief, and rejoice at the suppression of Thuggism, selfimmolation of widows, and such horrid rites. Preminent in this party stands a man of large nature and liberal views, Rajindah Dutt, of Rajindah and Kalidas Dutt in Calcutta. His connection with American trade, his house acting as commercial agents and bankers for Boston houses. has made him familiar with our institutions, of

which he is an enthusiastic admirer. The necessity of meeting the increasing inteligence to which the efforts of the "Young Ben-'gals" have largely contributed, as well, let us hope, as wiser and juster views on the part of the British rulers, has led to some reforms in that direction both in England and in India. Appointments are thrown open to public competition, instead of being used as instruments of corruption. The Board of Directors in Leadenhall-street has been to some extent purified and liberalized; while in India encouragement has been given to aspiration by the appointment from the native population of several Judges and almost all the magistrates in the upper country, This movement once begun, it would seem that the blessing granted to all other Colonies of electing those who are to direct their energies and administer their affairs can scarcely be refused to India for any great length of time.

To guide and to control an Empire like this, of vast extent and mixed races, with a ripening public opinion which, in its earlier manifesta. tions, may make some rude bounds, requires a most delicate and discriminating hand, and one which can wield every kind of influence over the peculiar communities subjected to its rule. That India can be regenerated by the magic wave of any hand is not to be hoped, but the necessity of improvement is so great and urgent as to entail on the man who governs the country an immense responsibility. This respensibility invests the post with great importance, and though the Vice-regal throne of India-owing to the climate, and the feeling that all out of England is exite-has been filled by inferior men, it may be considered, after the Premiership, the highest office under the British Crown. It power and emoluments are equal to its responsibilities. The salary is \$180,000 a year, with a palace at Calcutta and a gorgeous retinue of elephants and other Eastern necessities. The nomination rests with the Premier, who, with the sanction of the Cabinet, submits it to the India Board of Directors, who have a power of veto, rarely exercised, as also one of recall, recently applied in the case of Lord Ellenborough. From this post Lord Dalhousie is now to

of the pupils of Peel, of whom, after Cardwell, he was the favorite. During Peel's Free-trade struggle he was by his side, and on his ejection from office shared his fallen fortunes. His practical ability and sound judgment marked him out to the commercial Dons of India House, who, like all the commercial classes, have singular faith in Peel and his disciples, and their suggestion was at once adopted by Lord John Russell, the then Premier, though Lord Dalhousie, was not of his party, with the view, as pleasantly expressed in a private letter of a member of the Government, incantiously made public at the time," of getting rid of the best trout in "Peel's net." Lord Dalhousie's public and domestic administration in India has been marked by great success and severe economy. Leaving England comparatively poor, his estate in Scotland being small, he returns rich, and with that which is not usual with such a nation as Indis, as an accompaniment of frugality, great popularity among the natives, in whose memory his name has an enduring place. London Times has already heralded him as "the "right man," and his reputation will doubtless give another rallying center to the Peelites. He is an admirable and dexterous debater. He is a widower, though still in the prime of life, his wife having died some short time since on her way home, within sight of England.

The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Elgin are represented as having both been candidates for the place, vacated by Dalhousie's return the Coalition Ministry, within reach of the Duke of Newcastle, but he had still higher aspirations which, more from misfortune than fault perhaps, have been recently dashed. He announced some short time since in his place in the Lords that for some time he had retired from all public service. Lord Elgin did aspire to the place as the next step in the Colonial ladder after Canada, where he had by various means obtained a gaudy reputation. He is doubtless bitterly disappointed in being thus stripped of this reward for his Reciprocity Tresty. Had it rested with Palmerston, he would doubtless have been named. But Lord Canning, whose nomination has occasioned much surprise, was appointed some time since by Lord Aberdeen and approved by the Cabinet of which Lord Palmerston was a member-though the appointment was not publiely announced, to allow Lord Dalhousie to complete some reforms which he had originated in India. At the late secession of the Peelite party Lord Canning, who is a thorough adherent of that section, remained temporarily in the Palmerston Cabinet to prevent any unpleasantness to the

premier in his appointment. Lord Canning, like the Governor whom he succeeds, is in full vigor of years and health. He is of fine, manly presence, deficient in debating power, but large and liberal in his views, and in administration industrious and judicious. He was trained in the Foreign Office as Under Secretary to Lord Abordeen, of whose opinions on all subjects he is a fervent disciple. His administration recently as Postmaster General has been distinguished by large reforms in every branch of the Departmest, which though perhaps due to the Secretary, Rowland Hill, required for their enactment an active and thorough sympathy from the head of the Department.

Lord Canning ascends that throne which kis brilliant father, George Canning, had once accepted but subsequently resigned for the Foreign Office under Lord Liverpool, with a reputation so moderate that it cannot well bear any deterioration. Whether his Indian administration will add to it remains to be seen.

LAST WORD TO THE NATIONAL ERA. The fourth question we put to The National Era was as follows:

"Is it not, then, for the interest of our farmers that all nations should adopt measures looking to the de-crease of the quantity [of food] sent to that [the Ea-glish] market?"

Here is the answer of our cotemporary; "No: it is for the interest of our farmers, and of all farmers, that the demand for food should be constantly increasing and that supply should keep pace with the demand, so that Labor may be sustained and develop itself uncer all forms of Industry. We know of no reason why England should be isolated and pro-scribed."

The reader will now see why it was deemed so inexpedient to answer our early questions. Had it been admitted that the price of the crop was dependent on the prices in England, there could have been no hesitation in making the further admission that whatever tended to the maintenance of prices in that country tended to raise the compensation of farming labor in this country-and that all peaceful measures tending to the diminution of the quantity sent there must be beneficial to the farmers not only of this country but of the world at large. Like the criminal in the dock, however, our cotemporary regards all questions, innocent as they may at first appear, as dangerous, and when called upon to answer any, offers us generalities-mere words, that, as he must excuse us for saying, mean nothing but that may yet appear to some of his readers to be an answer. All his writing on this subject tends to exaggerate the dependence of our farmers on the English market, and of course to prove to them how great must be their advantage derived from wars, pestilences or famines by help of which English prices are sustainedyet he dare not admit that they are to be benefited by any other measures tending to produce the same results. It is time, as we think, that he should endeavor to make the several parts of his argument-if argument it can be called-fit together. Inconsistency is rarely the companion of truth.

Next in our series of questions comes the following:

"Does not the protection afforded by Russia and Germany tend to create a demestic market for food
to lower the quantity exposted and to raise its

And here is the answer to it:

"Official statistics show no tendency in either cou "Official statistics show no tendency in either country to a diminution in the quantity of food exported, and no such tendency to high prices in the English market; and as for a domestic market, the establishment of free institutions—Free Schools and a Free Religion—throughout both would do infinitely more to build it up than all the empirical legislation in the world."

It was said of old that " you could not eat ' your cake and have it still," but according to our cotemporary, nous arons changé tout cela, and in proof that such is the case he calls statistics to his aid. There is, however, a common sense that is better than statistics, and which teaches that when the Germans have passed - in a few short years from being exporters of wool, to the amount of twenty five millions of pounds a year, to being importers of wool and experters return, his term of office - five years - having of cloth-and when the trade of the Elbe has, in some time since expired. This nobleman is one | twenty years, passed from being a very bulky | The position of a journalist is at all times a

export one and light import one to becoming a heavy import one and a light export one-there must have been a great increase in the domestic consumption of food and raw materials, with corresponding diminution in the necessity for dependence on the distant market. As regards Russia, we would beg to suggest to him a reference to the latest number of the Journal des Economistes, a radical British Free-trade pal. lication, in which he will find it given as a fact that is undeniable that the exports of food from Russia have gone on diminishing from year to year since 1847. How, isdeed, could it be of serwise? The manufactures of Russia are growing rapidly, and manufactures require men, women and children who mast eat food, and if they eat it it cannot remain to swell the exports. Were we now to close the furnaces and factories of this country and turn the whole of our population to agriculture, should we not have more food to export ani should we not obtain lower prices for it? We beg our cotemporary to lay aside his statistics and reflect calmiy upon the question, after which we shall hope to have from him a reply of a very different character-a frank and nonest one, Before he again tells us that he knows of "no such tendency to high prices in the English "market," we beg that he will study the facts of the past two years, and explain why it should be that extra consumption by soldiers produces a rise of price in Germany and England that sumption by German and Russian mechanics.

We are told that free schools and a free religion would effect the changes desired; but does not our cotemporary know that association and combination of action are aspribed to the establishment of such schools, and to that improvement of the modes of thought which leads to freedom of religion? Does he not know that the tondency of British Free trade is toward compelling all India to become a cotton-growing country, all Germany to be a weel-growing one, and all Russia and all Northern America to be foodgrowing ones-and that when there is no diversity of employment there can be no association, no development of mind, no schools, no freedom? Does he not know that the tendency toward the establishment of schools is in those countries that resist the British system and not in those that submit to it-in France, Belgium, Denmark, Germany and taese Northers States-and not in Portugal, Turkey, India, or our Southern States? We entreat him to study the facts and enable himself to answer these questions.

"Would not the creation of a domestic market in Turkey tend greatly to produce the same effect, and on an enormous scale; and are not our farmers there-fore directly interested in the incorporation of that country into Russia?"

To this question we are at length favored with an answer-and in the negative, as the

"No: for the plain reason that grain is not a staple production of Turkey, and of course the decrease of what is already unimportant could not produce any effects on 'an enormous scale.' The remedial measures for Turkey are—a better religion, education, the abolition of the export duty, reform in its internal administration, and the extinction of those ruinous Government monopolies which grind the faces of all its producers. Our farmers, therefore, are not directly or indirectly interested in the incorporation of Turkey into Ruesia."

We are glad to meet at length with a plain

We are glad to meet at length with a plain

answer, even though it be a denial of a fact that

cannot seriously be questioned. Equally with our cotemporary were we aware that British Free trade has destroyed not only the manufactures but the agriculture of Turkey, and that her people starved while surrounded by the richest lands of Europe uncultivated; but equally with him were we aware that all the food of the Danubian Provinces passes by Constantinople on its way to England, and could there be intercepted were a market create i for it nearer home. This very fact we have stated, and it could scarcely have escaped the notice of The Era, which nevertheless ignores it and thus obtains the foundation on which to rest its first distinct reply to the questions we have submitted. A good cause would release him from all necessity for closing his eyes to the reason ing of his opponents. As regards all the other charges he has to suggest, we beg to inquire of him if there is any country of the world now advancing in wealth or freedom that is subjected to the tyranny of British Free trade? In common with English writers he tells us of the oppression of Turkish export duties, when he can scarcely fail to know that they are resorted to solely because Britain and France permit no duties on imports, and thus deprive the Government of the means of raising a revenue except by that direct taxation of which the export duties form a part. They are a tax on land and nothing more; and yet none are more vociferous in their denunciation of the Turkish system than those who seek its introduction among our-

We are, as our readers see, answered in the negative; but will our cotemporary venture to repeat the assertion that if manufactures were to grow up in Turkey-if a great market were there made for labor and for food-if she corn that now passes from the Black Sea to England were arrested in Constantinople and distributed throughout Turkey-and if thereby the quantity thrown on the market of England were greatly reduced, with consequent rise in the price of food in that market-our farmers would not be benefited? We think he will hardly venture to deny this, nor to deny that the establishment of the same protection now afforded by Russian laws must be productive of all these effects, and that therefore our farmers are largely interested in the success of the Russian arms.

The examination of this subject having already occupied more space than we had proposed to give to it, must now be brought to a close. In answering our seventh and last question, occasion is taken, as our readers have seen, to place us in the position of asserting that the armer, in his pursuit of wealth, is to forget that he is a man; and this is made the occasion for a protest against our "cold-blooded mate-'rialism," in arguing that our farmers should deprecate the success of the Allies because it would leasen the quantity of money that would reach their pockets; and all this is followed up by showing that on the same principle we should advocate Slavery, lest its abolition might raise the price of cotton! All this may suit the purposes of our cotemporary, but we must confess to him that in thus misrepresenting us so grossly he but adds, as we think, to the evidence of conscious weakness of his cause, of which so much has already been supplied in his refusal to acknowledge the existence of truths that are self-evident.